

CAP COMMUNICATIONS POLICY. Some time ago it was stated that one of our aims would be to establish a clear-cut policy for the communications phase of CAP activities. This aim has been discussed by the National Communications Officer with several other Communications Officers and as a result of the discussions, tentative policies are herewith enunciated. Although individual Wings may be indulging in activities which are seemingly not covered by these policies, it should be realized that the purpose of this statement of policy is not to delineate the duties and the responsibilities of a Communications Officer but rather to indicate the ends toward which his endeavors should be directed.

1. In line with the recently announced CAP cadet program, our prime communications responsibility will be preparing young men for the communications problems which will confront them in the Service.
2. Every effort will be made to further the WERS program. This program is vital not only because it provides CAP units with communication in the event of any emergency but also because it enables former amateurs to contribute their long experience and wide knowledge to the peculiar problems of air-ground radio.
3. In addition to the various categories of communication personnel, necessary communication training will be given to all individuals whose duties will require them to use communication facilities.

ARMY COMMUNICATIONS MATERIAL. By this time all Communications Officers should have received their copy of Communications Directive No. 5 which pertains to the acquisition of surplus, obsolete, and reclaimed communications material and equipment from the Army Air Forces. In that publication are enunciated the policies of National Headquarters with respect to such material and equipment. Initial shipments of various items have already been made to all Wings. The purpose of this original shipment is to acquaint Communications Officers with the variety and types of material which can be made available. It will be possible to obtain more shipments and a procedure for the accomplishment of requisitions is now being formulated by National Headquarters.

KEEPING THEM ON THE BEAM. Rhode Island's Woonsocket Squadron also has a novel idea for Morse Code and radiotelephony instruction. All members of the class are required to stand up. Various words, procedure phrases, and other signals are either keyed or spoken and if "it" can't answer he must sit down, the idea being that the chap who really knows his stuff will be standing last. This, to us, seems an excellent idea because the spirit of competition always promotes far more interest in any subject. Further, this gives everybody a chance to participate in the class and it is a wise instructor who refrains from making these classes a solid, one-man lecture.

ANOTHER WORD ON MORSE CODE. In view of the training program for CAP Cadets which is now getting under way, a few precautions relative to International Morse Code instruction are apropos. The Army Air Forces has indicated that the instruction given to CAP Cadets will stress code. Since those young men who subsequently enter the Army Air Forces will receive further instruction on this subject, it is highly important that students will not be allowed to acquire habits and indulge in practices which would be contrary to the instruction received after entrance into the Army. Attention is invited to the fact that the Armed Forces, as a result of many years of experience, teach code by the generally accepted "sound" method. Visual, mnemonic, and other trick methods have been found to induce psychological reactions in a student which, although they may not be apparent in earlier phases, may become extremely difficult to eliminate in more advanced

stages of code training. The only methods of instruction indorsed by this Headquarters are those described in either CAP Manual 38-2A, dated 24 November 1943, or War Department Technical Manual 11-459, "Instructions for Learning International Morse Characters." CAP Manual 38-2A has certain limitations which are stated therein.

RESCISSION OF OLD PUBLICATION. TM-14, dated March 21, 1942, subject Training Program for Communications Officers, is hereby rescinded. All copies of this TM will be removed from your files and destroyed. The report required by that TM is automatically discontinued.

DRY CELLS. In consideration of the probability that most CAP-WERS sets will be powered by dry cell batteries, it is important that every precaution be taken which will lengthen their life. It is pointed out that the effective life of batteries subject to corrosive conditions can be lengthened considerably by keeping all contacts cleared of corrosion. Clean the contacts by scraping them with a knife, taking care not to gouge the metal itself. After removing all excess dirt and corrosion, polish all contacts with sand paper until they shine. Care should be taken that dirt and dust is removed after it has been scraped from the contacts.

ARRL MANUAL ON WERS. Captain Lewis H. Schmidt of the Michigan Wing has found it helpful to distribute the ARRL publication entitled "A Manual for the War Emergency Radio Service" to all the Communications Officers in his Wing. The manual is comprehensive and includes information on CAP-WERS. It is felt that all Communications Officers would benefit by possession of this manual. While on this subject, attention is invited to the 1944 Radio Amateur's Handbook contains much valuable information on WERS.

INSTRUCTION ON WERS SETS. Now that material may be available, it is hoped that the construction of radio sets especially adapted to use in aircraft will take place. A few of the pitfalls were pointed out in Communications Memorandum No. 2, dated 22 November 1943. During flight, sets will very likely be operated generally by people who are technically unfamiliar with radio. Obviously, such radio must be simple to operate. Further, the weight factor indicates the use of low-powered sets in the case of lighter planes. The transceiver type of equipment should be well adapted to this requirement. Our old friend, Captain Swanberg of the Minnesota Wing, has submitted data and blueprints of a transceiver which his wing developed. A schematic is included. Further technical information will be furnished to anyone by this Headquarters upon written request. If you can do a better job or have any suggestions for the improvement of this circuit, let's see 'em.

By direction of National Commander JOHNSON:

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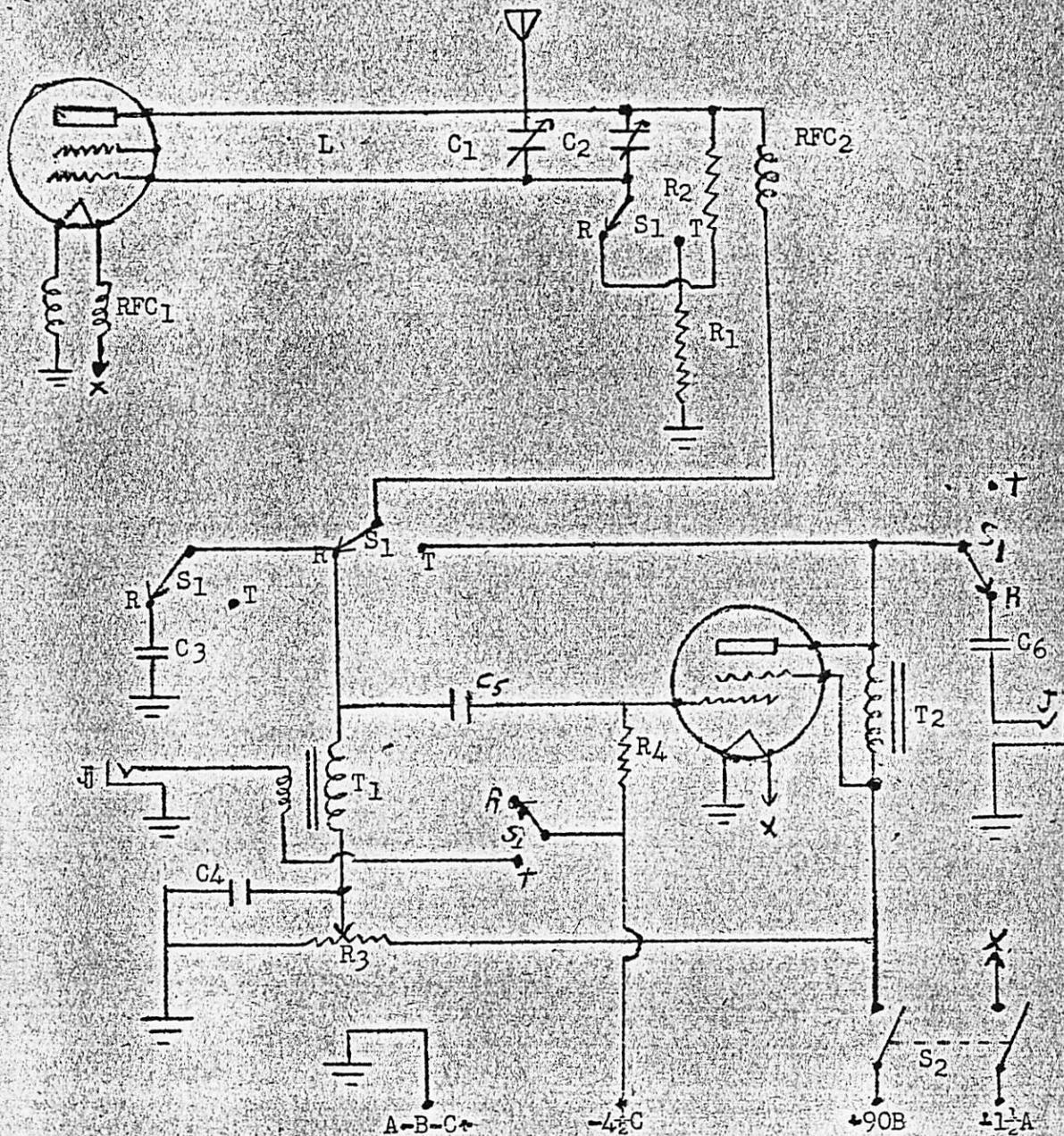
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Transceiver schematic.

CAP-WERS TRANSCEIVER

Light weight-battery powered-portable mobile

29 February 1944



- C₁ - .15 mmf PADDER
- C₂ - 50 mmf VARIABLE
- C₃ - .1 mfd PAPER
- C₄ - 1.0 mfd PAPER
- C₅ - .01 mfd PAPER
- C₆ - 1.0 mfd PAPER
- R₁ - 15000 ohm 1-WATT
- R₂ - 1 meg ½ WATT
- R₃ - 50000 ohm POTENTIOMETER

- R₄ - 1 meg ½ WATT
- RFC₁ - 25 TURNS #18 ENAMEL WIRE ½" DIA.
- RFC₂ - CHMITE Z1
- S₁ - 8 PCLE -2 POSITION SWITCH (NON SHORTING)
- S₂ - DPST SWITCH
- T₁ - MICROPHONE TRANSFORMER
- T₂ - 10 hy - 40 ma CHOCKE
- L - ¼" COPPER TUBING 12" LONG SPACED ON ½" CENTERS AND BENT AS PER INSTRUCTIONS

RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION
CAP-USAF

